

THE FARMING WORLD.

WATER FOR SHEEP.

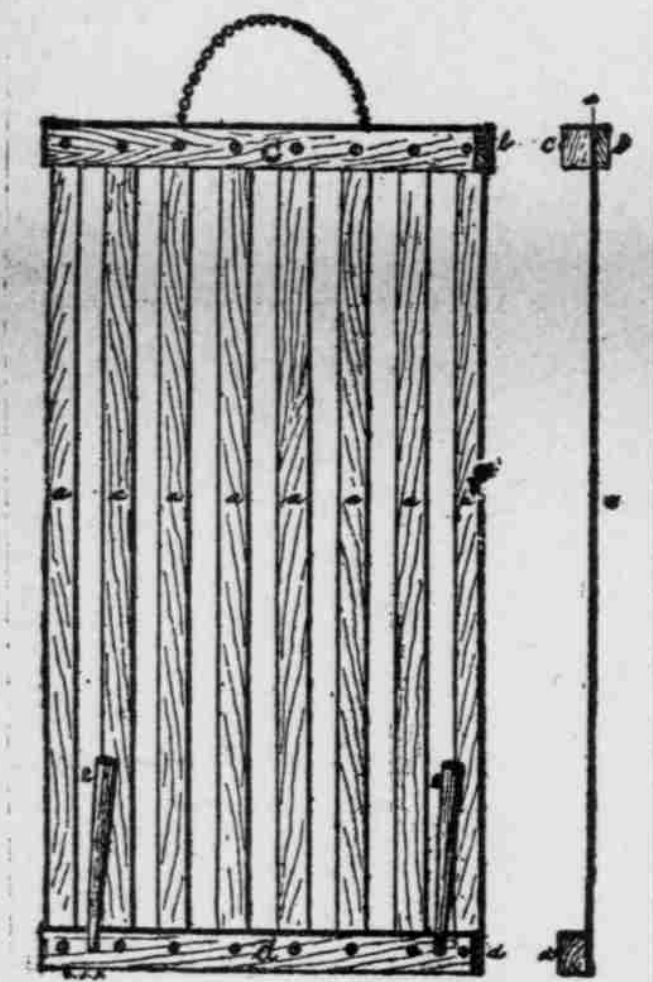
Unless It Is Absolutely Pure the Flock Will Be Depleted.

Water is directly absorbed into the blood with whatever impurity may be contained in it. It is to some extent strained or filtered of what it may have of solid matter not dissolved in it, but whatever is held in solution, and some of what it may have that is not dissolved to some extent, goes into the blood with it. Thus impure water poisons the very fount of life, and carries into an animal what may be the most injurious to the health of it. There are, however, some injurious matters existing in water which are more especially deserving of notice on account of their very deleterious effects, such as the eggs or germs of organic matters, either vegetable or animal, as the spores of various minute plants, and the embryos of the most deadly parasitic animals. Of these may be mentioned the germs of epidemic diseases due to the growth in the blood of minute plants derived from these germs, and the deadly parasites such as the liver fluke, the various intestinal worms, and the ova of many tape worms. All these may be taken into sheep in water drank from streams or springs or most frequently from stagnant ponds. One of the most frequent sources of infection is the over-flowing of pastures by streams into which a large extent of manured lands may have been drained, or into which the wastes of towns or cities have been discharged. On this account the shepherd cannot exercise too great caution for the protection of his flock, or estimate too highly those most favorable localities where the streams flow down uncluttered mountain slopes, from the primeval forests, or where the sparse population has never defiled the soil with filth and impregnated it with the germs of disease. Nor can he estimate too highly the pure artesian fountain flowing from far down below the sources of impurity, and supplying the flocks with wholesome drink. And in the choice of a range or for a farm for the rearing of a flock, this point is to be considered first and last as being of the most paramount importance.

HAULING CORN FODDER.

Dray Made Like the One in Picture Saves Lots of Work.

The dray portrayed herewith is made of eight 6-inch 16-foot fence boards, as shown at a, etc., with one 6-inch fence board 7 feet long, crosswise underneath in front, b. On top in front is a 2 by 6 7-foot long piece, c, with 8 1/2-inch bolts 5 1/2 inches long through



CORN CROP DRAY.

a, b and c. On the rear of top is another piece, d, just like c, through which and the boards a, are run 8 1/2-inch bolts 3 1/2 inches long. The heads of all bolts are underneath. Bore two holes for stakes, e, e, near the outer ends of hind cross piece d. Fasten by chain in front, and half the terrors of fodder hauling have disappeared. A cross section is shown at the right of the illustration.—Farm and Home.

Preventing Egg Eating.

If an egg is broken the hens will eat it, and it is by eggs being broken that the hens learn the vice, as they never eat eggs unless they first find one broken. The only way to prevent the hens from eating eggs after they once begin is to make a nest with a top, compelling the hen to walk in to reach the nest, and have the box raised ten inches from the floor, so that the hen cannot stand near the box to eat the eggs. When she goes on the nest she cannot do any harm, as she must come off and stand up to eat the eggs.—Farm and Fireside.

Winter Grain After Potatoes.

Wherever the potato crop can be got off in time for seeding with fall grain it makes the very best seed bed. No plowing is needed if the weeds have been kept down. It is only necessary to pile the potato vines in heaps and burn them, starting the fire in a brush heap if the potato tops are too green to burn readily. A great deal of plant food is developed after growing a crop of potatoes. It is largely nitrogenous, as the potato crop is chiefly water and carbon, with some potash, which is mostly found in the potato tops.

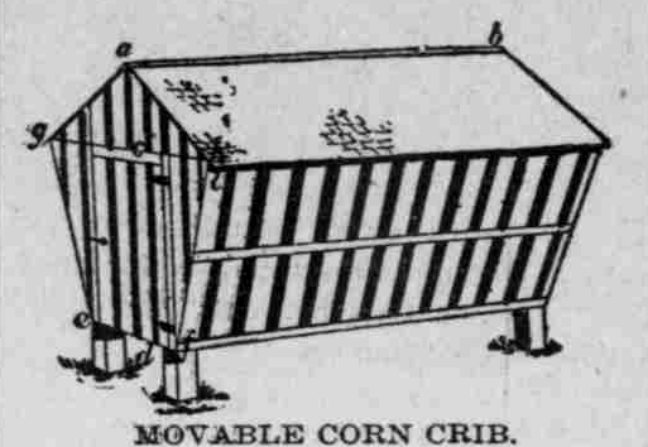
Turpentine Good for Roup.

Spirits of turpentine have been used as a remedy for roup with excellent results. It is given in half teaspoonful doses, once a day, mixed with sweet oil or cotton seed oil, in the proportion of one part turpentine to two of the latter. It is also excellent when used as an ointment for swelled heads or eyes, and is one of the best remedies for gapes, a few drops only being necessary for chicks. It will also prevent lice if freely used on the roosts and over the floor and walls of the poultry house.—Farmers' Review.

MOVABLE CORN CRIB.

Rats and Small Vermin Cannot Attack Its Contents.

One of the handiest things for the corn grower is a convenient place for the storage of corn for curing, when it is not to be sold and hauled directly from the field. For several years the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst has used small corn cribs as illustrated herewith. They are set up in any part of the field or together in rows. If corn is rotated on various fields the cribs are carried on teams from the old to the new corn field



MOVABLE CORN CRIB.

when empty. The crib (a to b) is 12 feet long and (a to d) 7 1/2 feet high, 5 1/2 feet wide (g to h) and 3 1/2 feet at the bottom (e to f). From a to i it is 5 1/2 feet, a to c 20 inches, c to d 6 feet and h to i 14 inches. The three floor frame lengthwise joists are of 4 by 4 inch material 12 feet long, while the front, center and rear end cross pieces are of 4 by 6 inch stuff. Each house stands on posts, is strongly made and well shingled. The door occupies the entire front end, being square; slats are placed across the door inside as the crib is filled and removed as corn is taken out. It is best to invert a pan on top of each post before building or setting the crib on the posts. Rats and small vermin will then be unable to get from the ground into the crib, provided snow in winter is kept clear.—Albert Rising, in Farm and Home.

FARM WATER SUPPLY.

How to Construct a Reservoir at a Moderate Cost.

On every farm where a windmill is used the additional cost of storing water other than that required for stock is little, and the expense of two or more windmills is less than the loss from drought. Where there is moderate rainfall the supply of moisture necessary to assist through a dry period is but little, and excellent results have been obtained by the use of large tanks, but a small reservoir can be constructed at a moderate cost. A tank ten feet high and ten feet in diameter holds 5,875 gallons of water; but as a reservoir can be provided to hold ten times that much at but little more expense the storage supply could be made ample. This does not imply that one is practicing irrigation, for to do so large storage reservoirs are necessary, but at a small cost the farmer can protect himself to a certain extent against drought. On fields of corn that have been grown by listing the centers between the rows were opened with a one-horse plow and water conducted so as to flow down the drains. Before the ends of the rows are reached the ground becomes well saturated, and a small piece may be irrigated each day. It must not be overlooked that the capacity of the tank does not limit the supply, as the pumps can furnish more water than the farmer may wish to use, and as a tank or reservoir may be drawn off and filled several times during the season the amount of water used will be considerable. Attention is called to this matter, as the cost is but little, and farmers will find it an advantage to experiment in that direction where it can conveniently be done.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

Sell direct to the consumer every time you can.

The young man can never buy a farm cheaper than now.

The crop of winter apples will be much less than last year.

Corn stalks that grow unreasonably big are all stalk and no corn.

Sorghum should never be planted until the soil is perfectly warm.

Subsoiling means more rapid drainage and better storage for rain.

The farmer who plants more corn than he has teams to stir the soil is unwise.

The red kaffir corn combines a large yield of fodder with the largest yield of grain.

Heavy rains compact the soil and cultivation separates it so that it can absorb air.

We see it stated that wood ashes and common salt mixed with water make a good cement.

The most fertile soil on earth cannot grow crops without moisture to dissolve the food elements.

The only way to tell if plaster will do land good is to try it. Plaster is very uncertain in its action.

The tomato worm has resumed business. Cut him in two with a pair of sheep shears or scissors.

If wheat and oats ground are harrowed immediately after harvest, the loss of moisture will be prevented, until the ground can be plowed.

Five pails of water are absorbed by one stalk of corn, if the roots can find the water, and they will penetrate far and near to get it, if they can penetrate the soil.—Western Plowman.

Painstaking Work Wins.

Did you ever see a cabinetmaker finish a fine piece of furniture? When the material comes from the saw it is simply rough lumber. When planed it is reasonably smooth, but far from being finished; much sandpapering, rubbing and polishing must follow before the job is complete. The more work he puts on the better price he will receive for the article. So with the wheat field; the plow leaves the ground rough, and there must follow much planing, rubbing and polishing. The better finish we put on the more profit in the crop.—Agricultural Epitome.

WELL PAID FOR SWEEPING.

Miner Found It Profitable to Pan Out the Sawdust.

"Yes," said the old miner who is known as a "forty-niner," "I am too old to go to the Klondike fields, but I bring back a lively remembrance of the old days in California, when flour sold at \$100 a barrel, and I got my first start on the road to fortune. Say, pard, can you lend me a match?"

He could, and did. The old miner twiddled it in his fingers for a spell, then he asked another question.

"Have you got any 'bacca'?"

He was handed a supply and told to help himself.

"Thankee," he said, "I carry my own pipe. Now, about this new excitement of finding gold, it was just so in '49 and '50—just so. Everybody going to California to make their everlasting fortune! I was a young feller then, and I blew into camp with the rest, and being a tenderfoot I didn't at first get the ghost of a show. I wrote home to my folks in the east, but it took a long time to get mail service, and when the letter came there was an express receipt for a small package. You'd never guess in a dog's age what it was. I had written home that I wanted something to keep body and soul together, and they sent me a bottle of glue. Mean, wasn't it? They thought that as I had been so brash to go, I might get along the best way I could. It nerved me up to make a spoon or spool of a horn. I say, you fellers weren't any of you born then, so you can't remember Long Tom's saloon in Sonora."

There was a general disclaimer from the crowd, and the old miner blew his pipe alive and resumed his yarn.

"Long Tom's was the big saloon of the place, and I drifted in and watched the men gambling, hoping that some of them would need an errand done and send me. I was not in it with the crowd, and I felt miserably lonesome and homesick in that rough, lawless community, where every man was toughened and seasoned to the life."

"As I said I was watching the men, some at tables gambling, the cards covered by sacks of gold dust from which they paid their bets and for the drinks. There would be a line of men at the bar, and as every drink cost 50 cents the men who served them were continually weighing out gold dust, and they didn't always stop to weigh it, but scooped it out on a guess. Then it was that an idea occurred to me that was worthy of my down-east origin."

"I waited until it was getting late, and the men who had been assembled there were dropping off, and I went to the proprietor of the place—the hardest citizen there—and asked him if he would let me sweep out the saloon for my breakfast. He answered me with an oath and lifted his hand to strike me, but something he saw in my face made him change his mind. He said: 'Yes, and be d-d to you,' and with that unenvied permission I went to work. Although it was Sunday morning the saloon was not to be closed, for some were playing who never stopped, and these were watched by a crowd known as 'tin-horn' gamblers—thieves who stole the stakes when the men were not looking, and who were not meddled with, often on account of the terror they inspired. The floor of the place was a foot deep with sawdust, and as I swept one place clear I moved the tables, the proprietor helping me with a show of authority, so that by sun up I had the entire place swept and garnished."

"Well, he gave you your breakfast, didn't he? What has that to do with your stroke of fortune?"

"Patience, gentlemen. When I had swept that saloon I took the sweepings down to the flume and they panned out \$300 of gold dust. I kept on in that paying business until I acquired a claim and struck rich ore. I made—"

"A million?" interrupted the crowd.

"No, gentlemen, but my expenses home again. But if I had only stayed there—"

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rarity of Congenital Teeth.

The fact that congenital teeth are so rarely met with is one of the most interesting in physiology. It is recorded that out of 17,578 new-born infants at the Paris maternity, in ten consecutive years, only three had teeth, or not much more than one in 6,000. One of 500 cases collected at Magtlat, in which the time of eruption of the first tooth was noted, in only one were there teeth at birth. After a close study of cases of this sort by Dr. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, the presence of such teeth, he remarks, is likely to have an ill effect upon the lactation, partly on account of the imperfect closure of the infant's mouth, and partly by the wounding of the mother's nipple; they have probably little or no prognostic significance as regards the bodily or mental vigor of the infant carrying them, and, as usually met with, are lower incisors, though sometimes upper incisors are seen, but very rarely molars of either the upper or lower jaw. Such teeth are caused by the premature occurrence of the processes which normally lead to the cutting of milk teeth; and, as they are usually incomplete and ill developed, and likely to be more of an inconvenience than advantage to the infant, they are best removed soon after birth.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

It Is Possible.

There is an eminent physician in London who takes the position that the health of the people would be, on an average, better and the duration of human life longer, if there were not a practicing physician in the world. In other words, he favors the idea often tersely expressed in the words: "Physicians kill more people than they cure."—Detroit Free Press.

How to Talk.

Young Politician—Through what means do you think I can best lay my views before the people in educating them to my theories?

Old-Timer—What's the matter with your hat?—Detroit Free Press.

POINTS OF LAW.

For thefts by hotel employees from guests while asleep in rooms assigned them at a hotel, even if they are intoxicated, it is held in *Cunningham vs. Buckley* (W. Va.) 35 L. R. A. 850, that the innkeeper is liable.

An obligation to maintain a street railway is held, in *San Antonio Street railroad company vs. state, ex rel, Elmendorf* (Tex.) 35 L. R. A. 662, not to be imposed by the grant of a mere privilege to construct and maintain.

An appropriation of the water of a spring for irrigation by the owner of the land on which the spring is located is held, in *Bruening vs. Dorr* (Col.) 35 L. R. A. 640, to be unlawful as against a prior appropriator of water from a stream into which the water of the stream passes by percolation or seepage.

The right of a municipal corporation to be a part owner of property is denied, in *Ampt vs. Cincinnati* (O.) 35 L. R. A. 737, by virtue of the constitutional prohibition against loaning aid or credit to any company, corporation or association. Other authorities on this question are found in a note to the case.

A "vote of the people" by which city bonds is authorized, is held, in *Bryan vs. Stephenson* (Neb.) 35 L. R. A. 752, to mean a majority of the votes of the city, and when the vote is taken at the general city election the proposition must receive a majority of all the votes cast at that election.

The exemption of the books of a lawyer from execution is held, in *Equitable Life Assurance society vs. Goode* (Ia.) 35 L. R. A. 690, to exist in favor of a lawyer who gives some time to the work of his profession which contributes to his support, even if he does not appear in court, advertise as a lawyer, or earn his living by services as a lawyer.

A libelous publication concerning a family in its collective capacity is held actionable in favor of any member of the family, in *Fenstermaker vs. Tribune Publishing company* (Utah), 35 L. R. A. 611. The case holds that a newspaper article which relates wholly to the private acts of a family with respect to cruel treatment of a child is not privileged.

FARM AND HOME.

When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water and apply with a coarse brush, and dry thoroughly.

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a tablespoonful of flour over them while frying.

Figs that have become dried may become freshened by laying them upon a plate and placing the plate in a steamer until the fruit is softened and full. Roll the figs in confectioner's sugar and let them stand in a warm room awhile.

Gooseberries bring high prices because they are not grown extensively owing to the labor required to prevent mildew, etc. This, however, should encourage farmers to grow them, as any labor that can be applied in that direction will be amply repaid in prices.

A zinc bathtub may be polished very satisfactorily with kerosene. Have the tub perfectly dry before using the oil. Cover one small place at a time with the oil, rubbing it well with a brush and then a cloth. When all parts have been cleansed, wash the tub with boiling water.

A piece of narrow webbing, such as is used for holding furniture springs in place, sewed upon the under edge of rugs, will prevent the corners from curling; moreover, the rugs are not so likely to pull out at the ends when taken hold of too near the edges when they are beaten.

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART.

M. Vollen, one of the best modern painters of still life, has been elected to the Paris Academie des Beaux Arts in place of the late M. Francois, the landscapist. His nearest competitor was M. Harpignies.

Christine Nilsson, now Countess Miramanda, can still sing, though she has not Patti's fondness for the stage. She has just been paying a visit to Sweden, and sung once for the students of a university town.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 35	@ 3 15
Select butchers	4 00	@ 4 50
CALVES—Fair to good light	6 25	@ 7 25
HOGS—Common	3 50	@ 4 15
Mixed packers	4 25	@ 4 35
Light shippers	4 35	@ 4 45
SHEEP—Choice	3 00	@ 3 50
LAMBS—Good to choice	4 50	@ 5 35
FLOUR—Winter family	3 75	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	95	@ 95
No. 3 red	90	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	60	@ 62
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 30
Rye—No. 2	50	@ 50
HAY—Prime to choice	9 25	@ 9 50
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	10	@ 10
Lard—Prime steam	4 62 1/2	@ 4 62 1/2
BUTTER—Choice dairy	16	@ 16
Prime to choice creamery	19	@ 19
APPLES—Per bbl.	1 50	@ 2 00
POTATOES—Per bbl.	1 90	@ 2 10

NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	5 35	@ 5 65
No. 2 red	5 00	@ 5 15
CORN—No. 2 mixed	36	@ 36 3/4
OATS—Mixed	24 1/2	@ 41 1/2
PORK—New Mess	9 50	@ 9 75
LARD—Western	6 50	@ 6 50

CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	5 00	@ 5 30
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	90 1/2	@ 90 3/4
No. 2 Chicago spring	90 1/2	@ 90 3/4
CORN—No. 2	30 1/2	@ 31
OATS—Mixed	24 1/2	@ 24 1/2
PORK—Mess	8 60	@ 8 65
LARD—Steam	6 40	@ 6 45

BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	4 85	@ 5 30
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	1 00	@ 1 01
Southern—Wheat	95	@ 1 02 1/2
Corn—Mixed	35 1/2	@ 36 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white	24	@ 24 1/2
Rye—No. 2 western	40	@ 52 1/2
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@ 4 45
HOGS—Western	4 65	@ 4 75

INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	91	@ 91
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 1/2	@ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2

LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	90	@ 90
Corn—Mixed	32	@ 32
Oats—Mixed	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 8 50
LARD—Steam	6 50	@ 6 50

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand

of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhoea and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.



ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

One Way to Spell Tomatoes, Five to Pronounce It.

One word in its time has many pronunciations. For instance, Mrs. Housekeep the other day was doing her morning's marketing. With her had come the stranger who was spending a week or two within her gates. Standing by while she snapped the beans between her fingers to see that they were tender, parted the husks to make sure that the corn was ripe, pulled the pears out of their paper wrappings and conducted herself generally after the manner of a careful housewife, was the clerk, order book in hand, and obsequiousness on his brow. The visitor began it with:

"These tomatoes look nice. Get some—there's a dear!"

To which Mrs. Housekeep replied: "Why, certainly, if you like them!" Then to the clerk: "How much are tomatoes this morning?"

"I'm not sure; I'll ask, Jim," calling to a fellow clerk, "how much are them tomatoes?"

"I'll ask the boss, Say," passing the word further back, "watcher gettin for tomatoes to-day?"

"I'm sure, O, two baskets for a quarter, I guess."

Therefore, to please her guest who loved "tomatoes," Mrs. Housekeep invested in some "tomatoes" and Jim, who was investigating the price of "tomatoes" for the benefit of a fellow clerk who wanted to know how to sell "tomatoes," was enlightened as to what he should charge for "t'mats." And the bystander was left marveling at the infinite variety of "English as she is spoke."—Chicago Chronicle.

Where He Agreed with Him.

"What! What!"

The irate old man choked with indignation.

"You want to steal my child from me, to rob me of my daughter? Why sir!"

His rage got the upper hand of him, and he gasped some more—

"Rascal is no name for you!"

The young man was perfectly calm. "You bet it isn't," he said, slowly, "and if anybody says otherwise there's liable to be trouble."

In the face of such sublime gall what could the old man do?—Puck.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "A story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

LAZY LIVER! YOU KNOW WELL ENOUGH HOW YOU FEEL WHEN YOUR LIVER DON'T ACT.

Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated, and your whole system is poisoned.

A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability, despondency and bad feeling.

ACT DIRECTLY, and in a PECULIARLY HAPPY MANNER ON THE LIVER AND BOWELS, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by INCREASED APPETITE for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c, 25c, 50c. MAKE YOUR LIVER LIVELY!

Cascarets

BEFORE THE DAY OF

SAPOLIO

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."